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The best throw of dice—Throw them away.

November.

When thistle-blows do lightly float
About the pasture-height,
And shrills the hawk a parting note,
And creeps the frost at night,
Then hilly ho! though singing so,
And whistle as I may,
There comes again the old heart pain
Through all the livelong day.

In high wind creaks the leafless tree
And nods the fading fern;
The knolls are dun as snow-clouds be,
And cold the sun does burn.
Then ho, holla! though calling so,
I cannot keep it down;
And tears arise unto my eyes,
And thoughts are chill and brown.

Far in the ashen Misty skies,
Where the sere ground-vine weaves,
The partridge drums funeral rolls
Above the fallen leaves.
And hip, hip, ho! though cheering so,
It stills no whit the pain;
For drip, drip, adown the bare branch-tip,
I hear the year's last rain.

So drive the cold cows from the hill,
And call the wet sheep in;
And let their stamping clatter fill
The barn with warming din.
And ho, folk, ho! though it is so
That we no more may roam,
We still will find a cheerful mind
Around the fire at home!

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Diamond Cut Diamond.

A GRANDFATHER'S STORY.

About sixty years ago I was in Paris for the first time in my life. Bonaparte still lingered at St. Helena; and the adventurers, good, bad and indifferent in character, who had served in his armies, had not yet lost all hope of the return of their idol, and consequently had not yet thought it worth while to settle down into thorough peace and quietness.

Young Paul Ferrand, whom I frequently met at the cafe, and who had served as a captain at Waterloo, was sure that the Little Corporal would come back again soon. "You have not yet beaten him," he would tell me laughing. "You sent him to Elba, but he returned; you have sent him to St. Helena, and he will return again. We shall see."

Ferrand was an exceedingly nice fellow; and although he professed to cherish an unquenchable hatred for England and everything English, he had, by some means or other, become attached to Alice Rae, a young English lady of my acquaintance, and who had been living with her mother since the conclusion of peace at Paris, not far from the abode of the ex-captain. And he was always very friendly with me too. He would, it is true, abuse my countrymen most unmercifully; but he was always particularly good-natured, and whenever he found himself saying a little too much he would arrest himself and apologize so heartily that I never could be angry with him. I was alone in the French capital, and had few friends there except Mrs. Rae, her daughter Alice, and Paul; and so it happened that I passed a good deal of my time in the society of the three. The mother, a woman still in the prime of life, and the widow of a king's messenger, was a connection of mine by marriage, and that fact gave me a good excuse for offering my services as escort whenever she and her pretty daughter thought fit to go to the theatre or the opera. At such times Paul always had a seat in the stalls; and between the acts he would come up to my box, to the delight of Alice, who was in love with him, and to the no small satisfaction of Mrs. Rae, who herself had quite a maternal affection for the young Frenchman, and did not in the least discourage his attentions to her daughter. If there were no formal engagement between the two, it was at least perfectly understood by all parties that as soon as Paul should get an appointment, for which at the time he was a candidate, he was to marry Alice; and I, though only a few years her senior, was to give her away.

One night the opera house was crowded more than usual. A great singer was to appear, and a new work by a renowned composer was to be performed. But Paul Ferrand, sitting in the stalls, seemed scarcely to listen to the music or to notice the acting; and much more often were his eyes turned in the direction of my box than in that of the stage. Alice and her mother were with me, and as the curtain fell at the conclusion of the first act Paul came up to us. He was in high spirits, for he had heard that the minister had decided to give him the coveted post, and he expected to hear in a few days that his appointment had been signed by the king. We congratulated him, and as he left us to return to his seat I whispered to him: "You'll be a happy man in a month or two now, Paul." He smiled and shut the door.

We watched him as he threaded his way to his place. It was in the centre of the second row from the orchestra, and he had left his opera-glasses on the chair in order to preserve his right to it; but during his absence a tall, military-looking man had appropriated it, and had coolly put the glasses on one side. Paul approached the stranger with the utmost politeness, and, I suppose, for naturally I could not hear, requested him to move. The interloper did not deign to answer, but sneeringly looked up at Ferrand, as though to ask him what he meant by his intrusion. Paul pointed to the opera-glasses, but the stranger neither replied nor moved, but continued to appear as though he did not hear. I saw that matters were assuming a dangerous complexion, for in the new-comer I recognised Victor Laroquiere, an ex-Bonapartist officer like Paul, a notorious bully, and one of the most celebrated duellists in France. But what could I do? I could only sit still, much against my will, and witness the inevitable consequences. I thought Alice would faint when Laroquiere in the calmest way rose before the crowded assemblage and struck Paul in the face with his glove; but she recovered herself, and like a statue watched her lover pick up his opera-glasses, bow to his insulter, and, without a word, leave the building. There were some exclamations from the audience; but the duellist again rose, and with a theatrical air gazed round, mockingly imitating Paul's parting bow, and resumed his seat. This was too much for poor Alice. She could not remain any longer: she must go home; and so, with some difficulty, I got her and her mother in my carriage, told the coachman to drive them home, and myself walked quickly to Paul's lodgings.

He had arrived before me, and was already sitting when I entered his room. "[illegible]," he said, as he saw me, and came towards me with both hands outstretched, "you, my dear friend, will assist me. It is impossible to do anything but fight. Even Alice could not make me alter my conviction upon that point, the insult was so public."

"Suppose you leave the country," I suggested.

"Then I should have to give up the appointment, and Alice, too. No, my dear fellow, I am a Frenchman, and I must fight. If he shoots me, it cannot be helped; if I shoot him, I shall have shot the greatest scoundrel in Paris. I beg you to call upon Laroquiere to-night. I have already discovered his address. Here it is."

"But must you really fight? It is suicide to fight with a professional duellist."

"Ah," he said, shaking his head, "I am afraid it is suicide; but I must fight! so please don't try and persuade me that I need not. And I will fight, too, as soon as possible. You can arrange everything for to-morrow morning. I must have the matter over. In a day or two I might be a coward."

By his looks he implored me to go to Laroquiere, and, constituted as French society was at that time, I had no other course open to me, than to do as he wished.

"If Monsieur comes from M. Paul Ferrand," said a man-servant when I inquired whether I could see his master, "M. Laroquiere has sent to say that he has not yet left the opera. He has, however, sent this pencilled note, which I am to give to the gentleman who comes from M. Ferrand."

I tore open the missive. It contained two cards, one bearing the name of the duellist, and the second that of M. Fernand Delarais, Rue Vivienne 18. Certainly it was an off-hand way of acquainting me with the name and whereabouts of Laroquiere's second, but as I wished to pick no quarrel, I walked on to the Rue Vivienne, and in a few minutes was ushered into the presence of M. Delarais himself. This worthy was a young man, aged about three-and-twenty, and dressed in the very extreme of fashion. His ruffles were immaculate, and most symmetrically arranged; his face handkerchief was steeped in essences; his gloves, which lay on the table—for he had only just returned, at Laroquiere's request, from the opera—were small and delicate; his fingers were covered with valuable rings, and the bunch of gold seals depending from his fob was unusually heavy and brilliant. He did not strike me as appearing particularly warlike; but, nevertheless, after formally saluting me, he at once touched upon the object of my visit, and before I had been ten minutes in his company had arranged to meet Ferrand and myself at a certain spot, dear to duelists of the time, and to bring Laroquiere with him.

"I don't think we shall need a surgeon," he said to me quite affably at parting; "but if you please you can bring one. In his last affair my principal shot his man through the temples, and he died immediately. I sincerely hope, Monsieur, that your friend is as clever."

"Confound the fellow," I said to myself as I left the house and sought the residence of my own medical man. "I am afraid poor Ferrand is not such a consummate murderer as Laroquiere."

After seeing the surgeon, to whom I briefly explained matters, I called upon Mrs. Rae. She was doing her best to comfort her daughter, who was in the greatest possible distress. "Are they going to fight?" she asked me.

"My dear Alice," I said, "they are. I have done my best to dissuade Paul, but he says, and I am obliged to agree, that he must fight. Let us hope for the best. He has a sure eye and a steady hand, and he has right on his side. The other man is a scoundrel. And you must remember that poor Paul is not an Englishman. If I were he, I would not fight; but as it is, the matter cannot be overlooked, and indeed everything is arranged."

"You are to be with him?" said Mrs. Rae, looking as white as a sheet.

"Yes; they are to meet to-morrow morning, and by breakfast time Alice's suspense will be over. She must bear up."

"You must prevent the duel," sobbed the half heart-broken girl. "Cannot Paul let the insult pass? But no, it was so public."

"You can only hope," I said. "I will see you in the morning; but now I must go back to him and see that he gets some sleep."

"Tell him," cried Alice, "that if he is killed I shall die. Come here directly it is over. Come even if he falls; you must tell me about it. I must hear everything." She buried her face in her hands; and I, escaping from the unhappy girl, hurried to Paul.

He was still writing, and his hair was in disorder, and his face pale when he turned towards me. "I am no coward," he said, "but I am saying good-bye to her, for I shall die to-morrow."

"My dear fellow," I exclaimed, "you will shoot Laroquiere, and be married next month. You must finish your writing at once and go to bed. I will sleep here to-night, for I must see that you turn out in time to-morrow morning; so be as quick as possible."

He wrote for another half hour, addressed the document to Alice Rae, placed a lock of his hair within it, and after sealing it up gave it to me.

"Give that to her," he said, "if Laroquiere kills me outright—and I know he will. If it were not for Alice I declare that I should be quite glad to meet him. Now for bed."

He undressed, whilst I lay down on the sofa in the next room and lit a cigar, for I could not afford to sleep myself. Soon all was quiet, and I stole in to see Paul lying as quiet as a child, with a smile on his face. "Probably, my assured, I passed a more uncomfortable night than he did. Only with the greatest possible difficulty could I keep awake, and the hours seemed to linger for ever. At last, however, daylight dawned, and I called Fearand, who awoke refreshed and in comparatively good spirits. After a hurried breakfast we muffled ourselves up, and sallied forth in the cold morning air. Scarcely any one was abroad, except a few sleepy watchmen, who seemed to make very shrewd guesses at the object of our expedition; and through the silent streets we went for a mile or so, until we reached the meeting-place.

Laroquiere and Delarie were there before us, and my friend, the surgeon, arrived immediately afterwards in his carriage, which waited near at hand. The pistols were produced and loaded. Laroquiere chose one, and I gave the other to Paul; and then the two men took up positions at a distance of twenty paces from each other, and waited for Delarais to give the signal to fire.

"Stay!" cried the bully, as his second stepped back; "let the young hound listen to this. I am not trifling with him; I shall shoot him only where he wishes, for I am generous, parbleu!"

"If I do not kill you," said Paul quietly, "I prefer to die."

"Then I shoot him through the heart," coolly observed Laroquiere. "It will teach others not to challenge me."

There was something to me unspeakably horrible in the way in which these last words were pronounced. I shuddered, and looked at Paul. He smiled at me, and at the same instant Delarie gave the signal.

There was but one report for Ferrand's pistol flashed in the pan. The poor fellow turned round towards me with fixed eye and pale face, and with the name of Alice on his lips fell dead. Laroquiere turned on his heel and departed quickly, in company with Delarais, while I aided the surgeon in his brief examination of Paul's body. Surely enough, the bullet had passed through his heart. He must have died instantaneously for he did not move after he fell, and the last smile which he had looked at me was still upon his face. It was a melancholy business in every respect. I had to break the sad news to Alice and her mother, and the two ladies were so terribly overcome that I feared the shock would have some permanent effect upon their health. For my part I was obliged to hurry to England as soon as possible; and Laroquiere, I heard, also got away, and remained out of France until the affair had blown over.

I kept up a correspondence with Mrs. Rae, and was glad after a time to hear from her that Alice, though still terribly upset, had learned to look with a certain amount of philosophy upon her misfortune, and had to some extent recovered her usual health, if not her usual spirits. Meantime I settled down in London, and unable to forget my Parisian habits, usually dined at one of the then much-frequented taverns in Fleet street, The Cheshire Cheese, which was then in much the same state as it is now, was my favorite haunt; and there as months passed by, I gradually picked up a few pleasant acquaintances, chief among whom was an extremely well-mannered young gentleman named Barton, a man of independent means, good family and first-rate education.

One day after he had been dining with me the conversation turned upon Continental manners and particularly upon duelling. As an illustration of my abhorrence of the system I told my companion about Paul's death, a matter in which Barton appeared much interested. He asked me a good many questions about the parties concerned, and after expressing a remarkably strong opinion to the effect that Laroquiere was a blackguard, bid me good-night. I went home to my rooms in the Temple; and next day, on visiting the Cheshire Cheese, found no Barton. He had left word with one of the waiters that urgent business had called him away, but that he hoped to see me on his return. Weeks passed, and then months, and still Barton did not come back; and I confess that I had begun to forget him altogether, when one evening he dropped into dinner as though he had not been absent for more than a day or two.

"Where have you been?" I asked, after I had heartily shaken hands with him.

"I have been to Paris," he said. "On arriving there I found out a little more than you told me about Laroquiere, and when I had thoroughly convinced myself that he was the blackguard you painted him I arranged for a series of lessons at a pistol gallery. Every day for a month I went and shot for an hour or two, until I was so perfect as to hit a small coin every time at a distance of twenty paces. After satisfying myself as to my proficiency I took a box at the opera. It may have been the same box that you used to have. Laroquiere was pointed out to me. He sat in the stalls, and between the acts he left his seat in order to speak to a lady in another part of the house. I descended as quickly as possible and took his place. He returned, and asked me in an overbearing tone to move. I refused. He persisted. I struck him. He sent me a challenge, and we met upon the same spot, curiously enough, where he had killed your friend Ferrand. Before the signal was given, I said: 'M. Laroquiere, listen to me. I am not here to trifle with you; but I am as generous as you were with Paul Ferrand. I will shoot you only were you wish.' He turned deadly pale. 'We will see,' he said, 'whether I shall not make you a second Ferrand!' 'Then I will shoot you,' I returned, 'as you shot him—through the heart. It will teach other bullies not to challenge me.' Whether he was so upset as to be incapable of aiming or not, I cannot say; but, my dear fellow, I shot him as dead as a dog, right through the heart, and avenged your friend, at the same time ridding Paris of its biggest villain. It was a case of diamond cut diamond."

"Well done, Barton!" I exclaimed.

"Wait," he said, "and let me finish the drama. We managed to keep the matter very quiet, and before leaving France I was able to call on Mrs. Rae, who is now at Boulogne, for I had a letter of introduction to her from a Parisian acquaintance. When I saw her first she knew nothing of the affair, but at last I broke the intelligence to her and to her daughter. I found Alice to be a pretty girl, somewhat spoiled by her long mourning and not very much inclined to listen to me; but, my dear fellow, after threew aks of hard persuasion she gave in, and now she and her mother are coming over next week. I believe you were to give Alice away. When she arrives you shall have a capital opportunity."

"And," I added, shaking my friend's hand warmly, "I shall be delighted to do so."

The Russian "Imperial Disease."

A London paper says: There is a peculiar form of illness in the imperial family of Russia, known among the outer public as "imperial disease," which is confined solely to the members of the imperial house. It has no symptoms that can be recognised by the medical profession, but it always arises from the same predisposing cause—the displeasure of the czar. When a grand duke incurs the emperor's displeasure, he is removed, if it be possible, to some distant post, where, nominally holding a high and distinguished command, he is really in banishment from the court. One grand duke is mixed up in a brawl at a place of public entertainment, and beaten by the clown of an English circus; the Khivan expedition is on hand, and he is sent to take command in it. Another grand duke is made governor-general of the Caucasus; and it is known that he is in disgrace, though the cause has never yet transpired. But there are occasions when no such opportunity presents itself, and when no cause but illness can justify the removal of the offender. If, for example, there be a grand duke in command of an army in the field, and it be thought desirable to remove him, any transfer to another post would be so palpably a disgrace, which under no imaginable conditions will the emperor openly inflict upon a Romanoff, that he is ordered to report himself sick; it is duly certified that he is suffering from this complaint or that, necessitating change of air, and only a few know that he has no illness but imperial disease. It is rumored in St. Petersburgh that the Grand Duke Nicholas is already beginning to sicken. The *Times'* military correspondent innocently confirms the report. "He is said," he writes, "to be suffering from liver complaint, but when I saw him some days back he was very well."

The fact is that a spirit of doubt and distrust of the imperial house is rising in Russia, which must cause deep anxiety to the czar.

A Burlington Rifle Range.

The Burlington Amateur Rifle Club will send a team to compete for the prizes at the international captest next year. The club is going into arduous practice and training at once, and has already constructed a rifle range on the South Hill grounds, that is the most complete in its way, and affords the finest scope for accurate shooting that we ever saw. The range consists of nine long stretches of two inch gas pipe, eighty-five yards in length, the pipe being supported on trestles at a distance of four feet from the ground. In practice, the rifleman sticks the muzzle of his rifle into the home end of the gas pipe. The target bearer, sitting on the ground, then holds the target up against the other end, and the marksman fires at will. Thus far the practice has been very perfect, and only two misses have been made, and in one instance it was the fault of the target holder, who took the target away, out of pure malice, when he heard the bullet rattling down the pipe, and in the other instance it was the fault of the man who loads the guns, who put the bullet in first, and then filled the rifle with powder. If the Burlington boys go to Creedmoor or Wimbledon next year we know they will bring home the shield and cup, if they can get enough iron tubing to reach across the range.—*Burlington Hawk-eye.*

Blackmail in New York.

According to a correspondent, blackmail is carried on in New York to an enormous extent. There are persons who may be said to live by it. They watch and wait till they find some one slipping, and then, like that horrible devil-fish at the Aquarium, they pounce upon their prey, fasten their cold, paralyzing tentacles about it, and suck, suck, suck, while a drop of blood remains. Women are the victims nearly as often as men; and there are scores of women in New York to-day who yield to the demands of blackmailers month after month, and even year after year, and yet live in daily torture through constant fear of exposure.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

Both Branches of Congress Described—How Senators and Representatives Act During a Session.

A Washington correspondent thus describes both houses of Congress: The House of Representatives occupies a fine, large apartment, the top of which, being composed entirely of squares of stained glass, ornamented with the seal of each State, painted in colors, admits the sunlight, and the gaslight too, when it is needed, in a soft, mellow reflection which is very beautiful.

Galleries extend on all sides of it—that over the speaker's head being for reporters, the one just opposite for the accommodation of three or four hundred *die men*, black, white, brown, yellow and buff, who crowd into it every day to see how the affairs of the country are being settled; and those on the sides for ladies who, with their ostrich tips of bronze and tilleul, knots of bright ribbon and sparkling etceteras, fill up the tiers of seats like flower-pots in a conservatory.

Two large paintings by Bierstadt, representing the discovery of the Hudson river and the settlement of the lower bay of California, adorn the walls which separates this apartment from the "Third House," or what is commonly known as the lobby, that awful place of which we read, but never yet desire to penetrate into its mysteries. The speaker's desk, the clerk's desk and the stenographers' tables are covered with green baize, and the floor with velvet carpet, the design of the latter being dark green leaves, sprinkled over with golden stars. It is furnished with maple desks arranged in twos, threes and fours, and cane-seat chairs which revolve, tilt or rock, according to the restlessness of the occupant.

The members are generally very noisy, each one talking, laughing and walking about as he pleases, unless somebody has something to say which he wants somebody to hear, and then the mallet comes down pretty heavily, and the officers are requested to do their duty. These officers of the House are to me so many myths, for although they are often appealed to (I do not say that there are none) I never yet saw anybody in a blue coat and brass buttons make anybody else sit down or stop talking.

During the long one-sided speeches, the members disport themselves in various ways; a great many write, some read, others talk, some go out into the corridors to enjoy a cigar or an apple, and a few listen.

Compared to the House, the Senate is much more dignified in appearance as well as in action, as it is becoming to the heavy weights which compose it; the apartment is smaller as the Senators are in number to the Representatives as one is to four, and the prayer shorter, perhaps on the same principle.

It seems much easier to "keep school" here than in the other place, on account of the quiet air which pervades everything. The opening prayer is listened to in silence, the members do not talk much and laugh less, the mallet on the president's desk comes down in light taps instead of heavy bangs, and even the face of the clock is so toned down and indistinct that it is difficult to tell what time it is. The carpet is of a subdued bronze shade, with darker leaves and pale pink flowers; the desks are of rosewood, each separate from the other, with lifting lids and a receptacle beneath for lunch, hat, and papers; the chairs are square-backed, square seated and, unlike the seats in the House, are neither revolving nor tilting, on the presumption that Senators are less flighty than their brethren in the east wing, being more like fixed stars therefore their chairs move only on the wheels; but the spittoons make up for any inconvenience in this respect as they match both chairs and desks in color.

Two Children Charmed by a Snake.

A correspondent writing from Annapolis, Md., says: A remarkable story of "snake charming" has been brought to light here. Mr. Luke Brewer lives near the dock in this city, and is the father of a little girl and boy aged respectively nine and six years. He discovered on a recent Saturday that his children had been in the habit of playing with a water snake three and a half feet in length. It appears that the reptile had made its land home underneath the kitchen flooring of Mr. Brewer's dwelling, and came thence through an orifice in the ground just outside the house. The little girl on the day above mentioned informed her father that they had a pretty pet just like an eel, that came out of a hole in the ground, and played with them and the kittens. He asked the child to show him where it was, but was told that it would not come out while he was there. He left for a few minutes, and while returning was met by his daughter, who said she had called her pet, and it was now playing with her brother. The frightened father hastened to the yard, and was almost paralyzed with fear on discovering his little boy caressing the snake's head. He ordered the little fellow away. The child reluctantly complied by stepping back, whereupon the father seized a club, when the reptile commenced to make for its den. The boy then moved toward it, calling it endearing names, and was about to pick it up when Mr. Brewer despatched it, against the earnest and tearful entreaties of the infatuated children. The boy, a robust, hearty little fellow, refused to be comforted, abstaining from food the rest of the day, and begging to be allowed to bring the dead serpent into the house. Mr. Brewer thinks that the children had been amusing themselves all the summer with their strange pet. The tail of the snake, for a distance of three inches from the end, bore evidence that two kittens, which were in the house, had also been participants in the sport.

Items of Interest.

Chicago has 2,700 liquor saloons.

Spring openings—rat traps. Fall openings—chestnut burrs.

Some sixty Indians are still prisoners in the old fort at St. Augustine, Fla.

A Chinese baby was refused as a competitor in a San Francisco baby show.

The highest railroad bridge in the United States is on the Cincinnati Southern line, across the Kentucky river.

In France architects and contractors are legally held responsible for a period of ten years after the completion of a structure, for total or partial loss occasioned by defective plans or work.

"I say, boy, is that the fire?" asked a gentleman of a ragged urchin, and pointing to a dense volume of smoke that was issuing from the windows of a warehouse. "No, sir, that is only the smoke," replied the boy.

Prof. J. P. Todd has critically examined the "petrified man" with a stump of a tail, that is said to have been found in Colorado. He says that it *is* clumsy, hewn out of stone, and that it is probably not more than a few years old.

A collegian interested in the subject of civil service reform suggests that all the clerks in the department of the interior are under Schurz, and that they ought to be changed at least once in four years, in the interest of purity in the service.

According to the New York *Republic*, the hard times have given rise to at least a score of restaurants in that city in which the needy classes can obtain, for the small sum of five cents, a meal, consisting of bread and coffee or tea, or bread and soup, or beef stew, etc.

The wife of Ah Fat was the belle of Chinatown in Carson, Nevada. Quong Hing coveted her, and to get her he hired five Chinamen to make a pretense of fighting in the street when Ah Fat was close by, and to kill him in a way that would seem merely accidental. The plan was successful, and the husband was fatally wounded by what seemed a stray bullet.

A woodpecker bored a hole in the spire of a church in Jackson, Mississippi, last spring, and made his nest within it. In the summer, however, a swarm of bees flew to the spire, drove out the woodpecker, and have since filled the interior with honey. And now man, the sovereign despoiler, has discovered the hoard, and resolved to exhibit the spire, with its novel contents, at the State fair.

A singular rumor has gained currency in Limerick, Ireland, to the effect that the late Viscount Fitzgibbon, a gallant cavalry officer who was supposed to have fallen in the celebrated charge of the six hundred, at Balaklava, did not meet that fate, but is at this moment on his way home to claim his estates. It is stated that when last seen he was leaning, apparently wounded, on his horse; that he was taken prisoner by the Russians, and shortly after, for some insult alleged to have been given to a Russian officer, was transported to Siberia, when, his term of exile having expired he is returning to Ireland. A statue of him adorns the Wellesley bridge.

From a book recently published in Berlin it appears that not longer ago than the middle of the last century no German could leave his country without a permit. If he did his property was confiscated. A little boy, ten years old, being accused, and perhaps justly convicted, of stealing a lantern used for lighting the streets was hanged. If a person displeased the king the king forthwith might imprison him. If a man drove a horse too fast his sovereign beat him with a stick of white thorn. Princes and princesses were no exception to such treatment. The civil service was conducted by officers who had purchased their appointments. Lieutenants thrashed sergeants, sergeants thrashed privates, masters thrashed servants. A deserter from the army had his nose and ears sliced off.

The Programme Changed.

A curious piece of gossip, which is well authenticated, comes here from Newport in regard to a recent "marriage in high life" at that aristocratic resort. The facts are, according to those in a position to know, that the groom who was to have served, when the wedding-day was fixed and the bridesmaids invited to officiate, was almost at the last moment replaced by another gentleman, the bride having made up her mind just before it was too late that she loved the naval officer, whom she met in Europe while on a tour around the world about two years before, better than the Washington gentleman, whom she met in California while nearing the conclusion of the same journey. The latter was on his way to Newport to terminate in marriage an engagement which had lasted a year or more, and every preparation was rapidly progressing for the wedding, when suddenly the naval officer appeared and accidentally renewed the acquaintance with the bride-elect. She reconsidered her pledges to the other and accepted the naval gentleman's declaration of love, avowing that her heart had only then betrayed its true inclinations. The wedding took place on the day originally fixed and exactly as at first arranged in all respects save a substitute for the groom first selected took the leading masculine role on the occasion. The rejected bridegroom received a telegram *en route* of the change in the east, and returned to California without the lady he had hoped to place at the head of the establishment he had made ready for his bride. It is soothing, while glancing at his side of "the romance in real life," to remember Shakespeare's consolatory words; "Men have died and worms have eaten them, but not for love."—*New York Graphic.*

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1877.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Express* presents the name of Edwin H. Fitler as that city's candidate for the republican nomination for Governor.

THE bogus interview with Senator Conkling published in the New York *Herald* created a sensation until the Senator sat down upon it by publicly announcing in the Senate Chamber that it was all a lie, and that he had neither said or thought any of the ridiculous things attributed to him.

THE irrepressible Springer, of Illinois, is now termed "the fee snatcher," since he attempted to collect ten thousand dollars from the government for making a speech before the supreme court on the centennial law suit. He is a great Democratic "reformer" also, and never fails "to keep an eye to windward" for the purpose of benefiting himself.

THERE was one feature of Morton's character which deserves to be prominently noticed: He used his high position neither for the purpose of ostentatious display or amassing money. In this respect he resembled Henry Wilson. Remembering the times in which Senator Morton lived, and the opportunities he had, it will be conceded that, living frugally, and dying possessed of but a few thousand dollar, he left the best evidence of high integrity as to money matters.

SOME of the Republican papers are condemning the appointment of Dan Voorhees to the Senate in place of Mr. Morton, because he was a "copperhead and a trator to his country." Well, wasn't Key a full blown rebel, and if it is a virtue in President Hayes, a Republican, to put him in the cabinet, how can it be an offence for Governor Williams, a democrat, to put Voorhees in the Senate. Aint we getting a little mixed on these topics!—Elmira *Advertiser*.

No United States Senatorships were decided by the recent elections but it affected three somewhat. Thus in New York a Senate was elected which holds over to vote for United States Senator in 1879. In Connecticut a Senate was elected half of which holds over to vote for United States Senator in 1879. In Wisconsin the conditions are the same as in Connectiut. In each case the Republicans are successful, and if they only do as well next year as this they secure three Republican and a Democrat. The displacement of Wm. H. Barnum, the Democratic Senator for Connecticut, by a Republican of good character would unquestionably be a great gain to Connecticut, the United States Senate and the county.

THE House of Representatives yesterday passed the *Army* bill, after a good deal of confusion and child's play in the matter of amendments. It first refused to prohibit recruiting beyond the total force on the rolls Nov. 1. It then refused to prohibit such recruiting, with the proviso that the cavalry regiments on the Mexican frontier might be filled up. And then it proceeded to allow the cavalry regiments to be filled up provided the Army should not be increased beyond 20,000 men, which was a somewhat less generous and decent course than either of those it had just refused to take. In the shape which the bill finally took it is a disgrace to the House and to the Democratic party, if it is possibly that the organization can be disgraced by anything it can do to ruin the Army. If passed by the Senate, it will leave the infantry a ridiculous skeleton, with an average of about one private to each commissioned and non-commissioned officer. Mr. Maxey, in the Senate, proposes to have the Rio Grande border defended with a line of military works, but he ought to take notice of the fact that his party is bound to leave no soldiers to man them. Under Democratic rule our Army is in a fair way to equal in size and effectiveness that of the *Grand Duchess of Gerolstein*.—*N. Y. Times*.

THERE is a scheme talked of, said to have originated with Mr. Rice, of Ohio, for the *transfer* of the Pension Office to the War Department. Part of the proposition is to put the payment of pensions into the hands of retired army officers, and to utilize the work already done in the War Department in connection with the pension business in reducing or expediating the work of the Pension Bureau. It is supposed that an immense amount of money is fraudulently paid for pensions, and there is no doubt that such is the fact. Whether by any means the percentage of fraud can be lessened is very questionable, since the fraud is not alleged against Government officers, but against attorneys and private individuals, who prepare and work up in the department false and fraudulent papers, or succeed in personating some dead soldier with a living man who received injuries somewhere else than in fighting the battles of his country. It is believed that fraudulent practices of this kind have been greatly reduced in the last few years, but they can be brought and kept to the lowest point only by the utmost vigilance and vigor in administering the office. The scheme is, however, in many respects quite plausible and likely to receive attention.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SEE adv. of the New York *Sun*—it is the brightest, sauciest paper in existance.—*Oleau Record*.

And the meanest.

THERE are fourteen ex-governors of States in the Senate and eight in the House and seven ex-governors of territories.

THE next Connecticut Senate will contain thirteen Republicans and eight Democrats. The House will contain one hundred and thirty-six Republicans, and one hundred and ten Democrats. This is a remarkable Republican victory.

THE iron business of Pennsylvania is gradually and surely reviving, but for the instant, those engaged in it, are made to fear the insane folly of a Democratic House. If Fernando Wood can check it by free trade, he is prepared and disposed to do it.

A salary-grabber in the chair of the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, a salary-grabber in the seat of Oliver P. Morton in the Senate of the United States! Both placed in these positions by the Democratic party. In the language of Dr. Dorsheimer, at St. Louis, "Reform is necessary."

HON. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, just appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Morton, has been interviewed by a representive of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and declares himself in favor of the repeal of the resumption act. He does not think, however, that the resumptionists can carry their point in the senate.

THE House of Representatives took a bold stride toward making trouble in the commercial world yesterday (Monday) by voting for a bill which proposes to discount all obligations ten per cent. by the issue as legal-tender of a silver dollar worth a little over ninety cents. Their smile it was child-like and Bland.—*North American*.

THE Republicans of Wisconsin have won, as they deserved to. They stood up boldly against financial heresies, in spite of the dreaded Western sympathy for cheap money, and they have conquered with a greatly increased majority. This is a strong evidence that the West is not nearly so wild on financial questions as the demagogues would have us believe.

THE House of Representatives has forty-seven standing committees; and in distributing their chairmanships, Speaker Randall has given twenty-five to the Southern States. Of these twenty-five committees at least seven are among the ten or twelve committees which do far the larger part of the business of the House. This is certainly very liberal for even times of "conciliation and good feeling."

THE *Thanksgiving proclamation of Gov.* Van Zandt of Rhode Island is perhaps the shortest on record: "I appoint Thursday, the 29th inst., as Thanksgiving day, and request the people of this State to assemble in their houses for public worship and return thanks to God for His tender mercies and loving kindness; and may those who are blessed with abundance give liberally to the poor."

IN Luzerne county the Labor organization has elected Stanton for judge over the present judge, E. L. Dana, who was supported by both the Republican and Democratic parties, and who has been one of the purest and best judges in the State. Stanton is a demagogue of the most malignant type, a panderer and a corruptionist. He sold his vote in the Democratic Gubernatorial convention of 1869 for $200, and last year extorted a large sum of money from Col H. B. Wright. This man has been elevated to the bench by the labor organization. Have they any assurance that he won't sell them out as he has better friends? A few more men like Stanton on the Bench, and not a decent man in the State but will oppose an elective judiciary.

THE Bland Silver Bill and the Ewing anti-Resumption Bill have sensibly checked the progress of the country toward sound business conditions and healthy activities. Nobody knows what it is best to do. It cannot be predicted whether a dollar is to be worth 100 cents six months hence, or from 80 to 90 cents. Uncertainty and lack of confidence are destructive to the operations of legitimate business, and these have been reproduced by the currency tinkers in Congress, even while the measures they propose are in doubt, so far as the chances of their ultimate adoption are concerned. The final enactment into laws of the Silver and anti-Resumption Bills would bring to pass a panic more severe and lasting in its effects than the panic of 1873. It is from such a calamity the intelligence of the nation asks President Hayes to defend us, if Congress will not. That he will do his duty in the premises we will not permit ourselves to doubt.

A LOUD WARNING.—Eighteen chairmanships for the South, none for New England, and fourteen only for the West and Middle States combined—that in a word is the summing of the committees of XLVth Congress. Well may it be said that Southward the star of empire takes its way, when such a preponderance of power in the organization of the House is given to a section of the Union containing not over a third of the population of the country, not over a tenth of its wealth, and an even less proportion of its education and intelligence. The committees of the XLVth Congress, as appointed by Kerr, gave a larger proportion of chairmanships to the South than to the rest of the Union, but Randall, instead of equalizing, has increased this disproportion. Surely, the Democracy could not take a plainer way of warning the North and East that every Democratic vote cast helps to transfer political influence from North to South.—*Springfield Union*.

THE Utica *Herald* invited those members of the Republican party in Oneida county who were opposed to the return of Mr. Conkling to the United States Senate to vote against Mr. Gridley, the Republican candidate for State Senator. From the result in the county it is evident they did so. Mr. Gridley is beaten. Now let us look a little further and see how the dividing line runs between the Conkling and anti-Conkling Republicans of Oneida county. Mr. Churchill, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, received 9,583 votes in Oneida county. Mr. Gridley, the Republican candidate for Senator, received 8,976. So that of the 9,583 Republicans in Oneida county 8,976 are ranged with Mr. Conkling, and 607 are on the other side, whatever that may be. The same proportion is good all over the State.—Elmira *Advertiser*.

The Thirteen Fraudulent Bills.

On Monday of last week—the first day in which [illegible] were called for bills [illegible] thirteen bills were presented in the House of Representatives by as many different members, all proposing to restore the silver dollar of 412½ grains, provide for its unlimited coinage, and to make it a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where the contract expressly otherwise stipulates. Some of these bills specifically include duties on imports and interest on as well as principal of the public debt. The issue is thus squarely presented, and the question to be settled is whether any one of these bills shall become a law. Those members of the House who believe in honesty and that honesty is always the best policy will be justified in resorting not only to argument in debate, but to the various devices of parliamentary tactics in defeating such a scheme of unmitigated and unblushing scoundrelism.

Scoundrelism is the right word. The proposition is one of repudiation in its very worst form and on an enormous scale. The silver dollar to be coined and declared a universal legal tender is not to be made the commercial equivalent of the gold dollar, by increasing the quantity of silver, but to weigh 412½ grains of standard silver; and this, as everybody knows, would legalize a silver dollar and vest it with all the functions of money, that is—in fact, worth some eight or ten per cent. less than the gold dollar, which has been the only metallic dollar in practical use among the people for the last forty years. All debts computed in this dollar would be subjected to a legalized confiscation to the amount of eight or ten per cent., varying with the changes in the market price of silver. This, while as bad as bad can be in an economical point of view, would be a great public swindle, authorized and sanctioned by the Congress of the United States. If the silver men think it expedient to have a double standard, and for this purpose desire to remonetize silver, why do they not honestly propose a scheme that would make the silver dollar the commercial equivalent of the gold dollar.? Why resort to fraud? Why give to a ninety cent dollar the paying power of a hundred cent dollar? The proposition is a cheat on its face.

The Government of the United States, if perpetrating such an enormity in respect to its own debt obligations and authorizing the same in respect to private debts, could not look the world in the face without a humiliating sense of shame—unless, indeed, it had become the most hardened of hardened sinners, who sometimes glory in their shame. The faith of the government, by every rule of honor, by its own practice, and by the undisputed understanding at the time when its public debt was contracted, is pledged to payment in gold. Nobody even dreamed of any other idea until the recent fall and fluctuation in the value of silver. It is due to this fact that the silver schemers are now smitten with the charms of "the dollar of the fathers." It is a good dollar for paying debts with less than the contract honorably requires; and this is what all rogues, ever since the fall of Adam, desire to do. Governments have sometimes done it; but they have always become knaves in doing it.

Our earnest hope is that the friends of honesty in both houses of Congress will make an uncompromising fight against this silver scheme; and, should they be outvoted, then we shall look to the President's veto to prevent the iniquity. We do not believe that President Hayes will give his sanction to any such measure. —*N. Y. Independent*.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Views of Secretary Sherman.

Secretary Sherman has a paper in the *North American Review* in which he discusses a series of essays on the resumption question, written by Hugh McCulloch, W. D. Kelley, David A. Wells, Gen. Thomas Ewing and Joseph S. Ropes. Mr. Sherman says:

Judge Kelley and General Ewing may fairly be said to represent the inflation or extreme paper money view. The substance of their papers is an eloquent but rather overdrawn picture of the financial distress through which we have recently passed; but the great error into which they have fallen, and into which it is strange that men so acute of intellect as they are should fall, is to attribute this financial distress to the resumption act, instead of to its real and only cause, the unparalled inflation of paper money and credits during and since the war. The losses by the Chicago fire of 1872, the still greater trouble that culminated in the panic of 1873, all the losses, failures, distress and embarrassment, the reckless and foolish accumulation of municipal debts, credits, devices and frauds, the natural effect of inflation and depreciated paper money—all these they absurdly charge to an act of Congress that was not passed until January, 1875.

He then continues:

Their eloquence is wasted, except to show that depreciated and inflated paper money has produced in our country, as it has produced in other countries, the same result of stagnation, distress, bankruptcy, and ruin; that war, which makes necessary a depreciated and inflated paper money, is the primal cause of these troubles; that it was so after the war of the Revolution, after the great wars in Europe, and would have been even worse in our own country but for its wonderful vitality and resources.

And speaking of the folly of attributing recent failures and businesss disasters to the Resumption act, Mr. Sherman says.

Four years were allowed to prepare and provide for resumption. Thus far, prior to March last, $28,743,318 silver was substituted for $17,074,817 fractional currency retired; no gold was accumulated, and greenbacks were retired only to the extent of 80 per centum, as national bank notes were issued. This plan of resumption is confessedly not a perfect plan, and almost every one has desired to make amendments to it, but it is the only one that Congress would grant, and it is now demonstrated that under the provisions of that act the specie standard can be reached by the 1st of January, 1879. I repeat what I have said elsewhere, that resumption can be, ought to be, and will be secured if this law is not repealed by Congress.

And here I should refer to the papers submitted by Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Ropes, all very well written; and with many of their ideas I heartily agree. But what is the use of talking of other plans of resumption? The idea suggested by these gentlemen was advocated in Congress for years. A simple funding act was proposed by the committee on finance in 1866, and was pressed year in and year out. In the original draft of the funding act, now a law, United States notes were convertible at the will of the holder into four per cent. bonds, precisely such as we are now selling at par in coin. With this feature the bill passed the Senate, but the House refused to pass it. No proposition has been more frequently urged and acted upon adversely by Congress than that now advocated by Messrs. McCulloch and Ropes.—What is the use of, wasting ammunition on this? What is the use of delaying resumption until Congress will pass such an act? If Congress would pass such an act it would greatly aid and expedite resumption, and I cordially join with these gentlemen in the hope that such a bill will pass, and advise them, if they think they can promote it, to get into Congress as soon as possible to help. I have tried the experiment, with much labor and no success. What, then, is the use of detracting attention by new plans of resumption?

If all the people were as [illegible] policy of resumption, [illegible] strength among the people to [illegible] but when [illegible] a majority [illegible] for resumption at par, is it not better to cling to the plan now in process of execution? Many new questions are thrust in this controversy that ought not to embarrass resumption. Thus, Gen. Ewing insists that resumption means the entire extinction of the greenback circulation. No doubt many persons are in favor of withdrawing these notes or repealing their legal-tender quality, but this is a question properly for the future, my own conviction being that, under existing law, after they are reduced to $300,000,000, and have been redeemed, they may be reissued, and that the national bank currency should be used simply to meet the ebb and flow indispensible to every good currency. But this may be determined by Congress either way, without affecting the virtue of the law.

So the silver question, entirely within the power of Congress, may be made a most essential aid to resumption, if confined either in the amount or mode of issue, or in legal-tender quality. If issued without limit, upon the demand of a depositor of silver bullion, it is the substitution of a single silver standard instead of the gold standard. Whatever decision Congress may arrive at on this question, the resumption law must stand, to prevent our paper money from falling below the specie standard fixed by Congress. At present paper money is worth more than silver, because the market value of silver bullion is greatly depreciated. The expectation of the redemption of our paper money in gold, with our demonstrated ability to do so, has brought it nearly to the standard of gold. If silver alone should be adopted as the standard the paper will fall even below that standard, unless resumption in silver is provided for by law.

If the friends of resumption will only be content with the plan of resumption that is now upon the statute-book, securing only such additional legislation in aid of resumption as Congress in its wisdom may see fit to grant, there need be no fear of the result. We need not raise the question presented by Mr. Wells, nor do I see that it would be effective; for, if a law is passed repealing or modifying the resumption act, there is no authority in our government that can restrain its execution. Nor is it to be presumed that Congress will do anything to impair the public faith pledged to any portion of its creditors. Popular commotion always stops short of this. There is no tradition of the national government more sacred than that which holds it to a rigid, faithful observance of the public faith. It is by this alone we are enabled to sell our bonds bearing four per centum interest at par in coin. The confidence thus inspired and thus evidenced is the best property of the nation, worth more in times of adversity than all the gold and silver that can be accumulated.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIS hit the nail on the head last Saturday, The question was of fixing a day for discussing the Resumption Repeal Bill, which could only be done by unanimous consent.—Mr. Willis objected. "Why should you object to its discussion?" asked Mr Kelley. "Because I think that the bill is an assault upon the National credit, and should be kept out of the House," replied Mr. Willis. That defines the measure exactly. It proposes that the Nation shall break its promise, voluntarily given to its creditors. The United States Government owes about $400,000,000 to the people who hold its notes of hand. These notes are payable on demand. They have been outstanding from twelve to fifteen years, and they draw no interest. In 1875 Congress, realizing at last that it was a disgrace to the country to make no provision for the payment of this debt, passed a law called the Resumption Act, in which it said, in effect, to the holders of these notes: "It is not convenient for the government to pay you just yet, but the Treasury will begin at once to make its preparations, and on the 1st day of January, 1879, you shall all get gold for your bills if you want it." On the faith of this pledge the value of the greenback has steadily appreciated, until it now closely approximates that of gold. Nothing is plainer than that when the appointed time arrives, the promise of the Nation can be kept without difficulty and without disaster to business interests.—But there come to Congress a crowd of senseless demagogues from the West and South, who propose to repeal the law. Their effort is nothing less than an "assault on the National credit," and should be resisted on all occasions, and by all parliamentary methods, by every friend of a staple currency and of honesty in the finances of the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

McKean County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting:

[illegible] Diagman and James O'Niel make [illegible] presenting their claim, then we command you that you summon by good and lawful [illegible] Barrett Chandler [illegible] Lucius Cafferty, Administrators, and [illegible] Cafferty, widow, [illegible] at law of C. [illegible] Cafferty, deceased, [illegible] Cafferty and [illegible] Cafferty, widow, [illegible] at law of C. [illegible] Cafferty, deceased, [illegible] Cafferty, late of your county, [illegible] so that they be and appear before our Judges [illegible] court, to be held at the County Court of Common Pleas, then to be held the third monday of December next, to show wherefore—whereas they the said John H. Dingman and James O'Neil, and the aforesaid Burdett Chandler with Henry N. Howell and Lucius Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A. Cafferty, and Lue M. Cafferty, widow, and heirs at law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, [illegible] together and undivided do hold all that certain [illegible] in front of and situate in the township of Bradford, in the county of McKean, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at southwest corner of Warrant No 3336; thence north on west line of said warrant 310 and 7-10 perches to sugar tree at northwest corner of said warrant; thence east on said north line 108 rods to post; thence south 22 degrees west 85 and 6-10 rods to beech; thence south 20 degrees east 10 and 8-10 rods to maple; thence south 6 degrees east 50 and 6-10 rods to beech; thence south 22 degrees west 82 and 8-10 rods to post; thence west 27 and 9-10 rods to post; thence south 2 degrees west 40 and 6-10 rods to post; thence south 80 and 5-10 rods to post in south line of said warrant; thence west on said south line 93 and 8-10 rods to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and seventy-three acres and forty-three square rods, being part of said warrant No. 3336 and subdivision No 7, of Isaac Willett's land, reserving thereout sold P. T. Kennedy, and excepting and reserving one hundred acres, beginning at southwest corner of warrant No 3335; thence east on south line of said warrant 95 rods to post; thence northerly to point in center of road running from Boyd Valley road through the place, a sufficient distance so that a line run from the centre of the highway at that point west to the west line of said warrant parallel to south line of said warrant shall include fifty acres. And beginning at post the southeast corner of lands herein before described; thence west on warrant line 30 rods; thence, northerly along line of first reserve of 50 acres and continuing on same course far enough so that a line run parallel with south line of said warrant to east line of lands conveyed by Willett's, shall embrace fifty acres, the same Burdett Chandler with Henry N. Howell and Lucius Cafferty and Lee N. Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A. Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, widow and heirs at law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, [illegible] partition thereof between them to be made (according to the laws and customs of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided) do gainsay and the same to be done, do not permit. Very unjustly and against the same laws and customs, as 'tis said, &c., And have you then and there the names of the summoners and this writ.

Witness the Honorable H. W. Williams, President Judge of our said Court at Smethport this 31st day of October, A. D. 1877.

C. K. HARTWELL, Prothy.

Seal of Court of COMMON PLEAS.

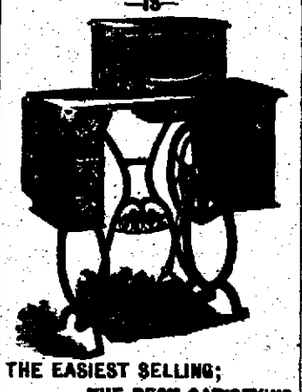
For JOHN R. CHADWICK, Deputy.

True copy of writ now in my hands.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

The White

—IS—



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THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after sale) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LIGHTER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFOREMAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,

CLEVELAND, O.

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

C. V. GILLIS,

DEALER IN

DRUGS

Paints, Oils,

FANCY GOODS, Etc.,

KANE, PA.

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,

TEACHER OF

Instrumental and Vocal Music

in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS.

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

LOOK OUT!

AND GET A LOT IN THE

NEW CEMETERY

AT

CENTRAL CITY OF KNAPP'S CREEK,

Is the Objective Point Now.

Lots are being purchased and building is going on. The KNOWING ONES say it is Bound to be the Bradford of the Knapp's Creek Territory, and only second to Bradford in this

OIL FIELD.

It is near the forks of the North and South branches of Knapp's Creek, and at the Four Corners, commanding the mouth of Four Valleys, each containing a well travelled road. It is the Geographical and WILL BE the Commercial Center of that territory.

Lots can be Purchased or Leased of

L. A. BUNKER,

Near Duke's Mill.

1-3p

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

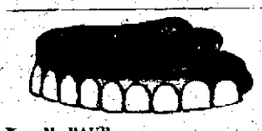
Suits made to order promptly, after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

v14-41-1y J. McNULTY.



L. M. RAUB,

SURGEON DENTIST,

BOLIVAR, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

Special attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. I have a new improvement in filling teeth with gold; also in Mechanical Dentistry.

Teeth Extracted

Comparatively

Without Pain

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anesthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

v14-s22-1y

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING

DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!

It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.

It is the *simplest* in construction, and most *reliable* in its action.

It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.

It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any other machine.

It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle and nerves*, which are more valuable than money.

It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.

Every machine *warranted*.

Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.

Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,

NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,
"Domestic" PAPER Fashions,
"Domestic" Paper FASHIONS,

The most stylish and best fitting,

In endless variety. Send 5 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
"Domestic MONTHLY,"
"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
"Domestic MONTHLY,"

An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Polite Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.

Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine Co.,

HOME OFFICE,

Broadway and 14th St., New York.

NEW STOCK

OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S

This Stock comprises a full line of

DRY GOODS

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS,

GROCERIES

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &C.

We have opened the largest stock of goods ever offered in Smethport, and they are offered at prices that will recommend them to those wishing good goods at very low prices.

HASKILL & CLIFFORD.

FALL & WINTER

OPENING.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

Are now showing all the *novelties of the season in their different Departments*. We have largely increased many of our lines of goods, and have attractions and bargains to offer in all. Feeling the desirability of increasing our acquaintance with the

McKEAN COUNTY PUBLIC,

and appreciating the fact that it can only be done on merit, we are offering large inducements in the way of good goods at very low prices. We have a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

and make a specialty of

BLACK SILKS & CASHMERES.

Our lines of

TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS

Shawls & Cloaks,

are New and Complete.

we have Bargains to offer in

HAMBURG EDGES, LINENS,

CORSETS & KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.

OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

Is unusually full, and the prices are many of them lower than ever before. We have unusual facilities this Fall for doing all our old Customers good, and will be pleased to add many new ones.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

THE NEW DRUG STORE.

W. T. CALLER,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Toilet Goods, and Notions,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED AT ALL HOURS OF DAY OR NIGHT.

MAIN ST., - - - SMETHPORT, PA.

THE McKEAN MINER.

THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—E. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. S. Barnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—P. R. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—A. H. Mayberry, Port Allegany. *Deputy.*—D. K. Hamlin, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Benj. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
County Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

BRIEF MENTION.

—Hickory nuts are plentiful at two dollars a bushel.

Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—Hamlin & Co., are putting in a large stock of goods in their store at Eldred.

None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

Jno. Forrest, with B. D. Hamlin & Son, is visiting friends and relatives at home.

—The work of the Prothonotary and County Clerk's office is increasing every day.

Insure your property against loss or damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—The Emery Oil Company are the most extensive producers in the McKean district.

—Insure yourself against Accidents in the Traveler's Insurance Company, with W. H. Mandeville

— Don't forget the lecture at Olean to-morrow evening. *See particulars in another column.*

—The American Transfer Company are extending their pipe line to the Knapp's Creek territory.

— We are sorry to learn that the health of Mrs. H. V. Redfield is no better since her return to Chattanooga.

—H. G. Mitchell & Sons, the well known *grocers of Tarport, have sold out* to a farm from Randolph, N. Y.

—The grading of the narrow-guage railroad from Bradford to the mouth of Foster Brook is almost completed.

— Rev. Gamble, of Port Allegany, occupied the pulpit of the M. E. Church, in this borough, last Sunday evening.

—Mr. E. Quackenbush of Tarport, has been stopping in town a few days this week looking after private business matters.

—Republicans who did not go to the polls last week Tuesday have probably learned that their candidates cannot be elected without votes.

—A. B. Armstrong has received a new stock of paper and stationary goods. This line of goods is one of Al's specialties, and he keeps none but the best.

—The elevated railway company are turning out about 20,000 feet of sawed lumber per day, and intend to have their road completed by the middle of December.

— The latest style of Warranty Deeds and Oil Leases printed at the MINER Blank Printing Office are meeting with a rapid sale, and are giving unusual satisfaction.

—It is stated as a rumor that the Producers' Protective Union proposes leasing the entire pipe line system of the oil regions of the Standard Company—if they can.

— A number of gentlemen have signified their willingness to deliver a lecture in the proposed course this winter. We have not yet been able to learn the subjects or exact dates.

— Volcanic eruptions fill the beholder with awe, and eruptions on the skin fill both beholder and victim with disgust. These latter can be cured with Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic.

— Hughes never misses an opportunity to bring out his rooster. It saves type-setting. Its appearance in the last issue of the *Reporter*, was undoubtedly for the purpose of crowing over Backus' defeat.

—H. Hamlin is filling up his store at Eldred with a stock of drugs and groceries. T. L. Sartwell, late with Hamlin & Townsend at Clermont, will have the management of the store.

— We have recently added thirty new fonts of the latest styles of type to our already large assortment of job type, and again repeat that we are prepared to and can do as fine printing as any job office in the State, and at as low prices.

—Mail agent Bard thinks it pretty hard that all the tramp and impecunious printers should tax his generosity and good will toward the craft, just because he is a professional type sticker. It isn't fair. Give them the "grand bounce" at once, Herb.

— A terrible accident occurred at Warren last Saturday, by the falling of the rafters of the new Catholic church while the workmen were putting them in place. Two of the workmen were killed by the falling timbers and several others were more or less injured.

— A man at De Golier offered $8 per thousand yesterday for drawing lumber from Prentice Mills to that place, a distance of three or four miles. A teamster took the contract, but had to back out, the roads were so bad.—*Era.*

—The *Derrick's* report for October states that 481 wells were completed during the month, of which 69 were dry holes. On the first of the present month 506 wells were drilling, and 391 rigs up and building.

— The Silverware delivered by the National Silver-Plating Co., No. 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is giving entire satisfaction. All orders are promptly filled, and no one need hesitate about sending them money.—*Lutheran Observer.* 3-4p

—Rash rumors have been afloat for a day or so, that oil had been found in one of the tort wells now going down at Sugar Run. The facts are thusly: A small amount of shale oil was found in the second sand at a depth of 880 feet, in Thompson, Gilmor & Co's. well, on the Conover tract. Shale oil was also found in the Knox well, which has been abandoned.—*Era*, of Wednesday.

—One of Fred Hookers Comedy Troupe came to grief at Port Allegany. He undertook to increase the receipts of the company in a manner not altogether legitimate by picking the pockets of one of the citizens. He was arrested with the money on his person, confessed his guilt, and now occupies appartments in the county jail. He was the chap who played the part of "Uncle Tom," and it is said to think that a pious old colored gentleman should be thus disgraced.

— When the excitement was at white heat regarding the Cole Creek well, Wm. Haskell bought a tract of land running up near the present Rixford well. He since sold it at an advance of $50. Since he has learned of oil being struck at the Rixford, William thinks he would have made more if he had held on to his land a little longer. Probably, a few thousands. "Trust no man" and "look before you leap" are good mottoes in dealing with land speculators.

—Much speculation has been rife in oil circles as to the well owned by Capt. George W. Reed, of Oil City, and located on the *Simon Ricksford farm*, near Eldred. From Capt. R. we learn that the sand was struck on Monday at a depth of 1240 feet. There was 70 feet of good sand, and the well is now 1319 feet deep with 900 feet of oil in the hole. It has not been tubed as yet on account of the difficulty of securing tankage. It has made several flows and has a strong volume of gas. It will no doubt prove a good well. This well is south of any developments in that vicinity of Knapp's creek, and opens a vast extent of new territory.—Cor. *Derrick.*

—An enthusiastic correspondent from Bradford closes his letter with the following items of news: Railroads are laying around here promiscuously, every body will need a railway guide to know which line to take when going anywhere. (no charge for the hint) Improvements are on the increase, regardless of low priced oil, which is ranging about $1.70 now-a-days. Joe Garroni, the barber, has sold out his building, to be turned into a hotel, making three buildings of that class side by side. The store east of opera house has been moved up next to Hevenor's new building and a restaurant is to be inserted in its place. A new two story building is going up next to American Transfer Co's., offices, to be used for business offices. Parsons hill made a large addition to his residence at head of Main street. Some new changes have been made in interior of Bradford House. Pemberton is building a new store which extends beyond the side walk as at present located, in conformity with rights as extended lately to property holders. Southeast of public square. A new M. E. church is up and pushing, and a contract about to be let for a large school house somo where. The old red bridge is being replaced by one of iron and—but what is the use of going on where there is no end.

The Wilcox & Benton Well.

It is an old saying that "a watched pot never boils", but it is not always true that a watched well never flows. However this may be said to be the case as regards the above well. It has certainly been watched with absorbing interest for some time, and it is no doubt equally certain that it is not likely to flow. We were at the well all day yesterday, and came away pretty thoroughly convinced that there was no oil there, although there was enough good sand to satisfy the most fastidious. The record of the well is about as follows to the time they went through the third sand—with no oil: At 1258 feet they struck the gas vein, which caught fire, burned the rope and delayed the work. At 1294 feet they struck third sand, which continued generally good, changing from coarse to fine to 1329 feet, making 35 feet of sand. At this point the pumpings showed more slate than sand. The next pumping, however, showed good sand, but it was followed by slate, and it was concluded that the sand had been passed—with no oil. This was a discouraging outlook for a great many people, as this well was looked upon as the most important test of the territory about Eldred and a number of projected wells were waiting upon its result. *Just before going to press we* hear it rumored that they have again entered sand. It is nothing more than rumor, however.

The Warren Oil District.

Mr. Stiger, of the Erie *Dispatch*, was in Warren a few days ago and in its issue of Nov. 6, has a correct and interesting letter from Warren. The following extract is a fair statement of oil matters:

About six hundred barrels of oil is the daily average production of the Warren oil district. This includes all the producing wells in Glade Tp. and North Warren. With the single exception of the State Farm property, the territory at North Warren has not panned out as well as was expected. It is estimated that the value of the oil produced in that district amounts to a trifle more than the greenbacks and trade dollars sunk in dry holes and poor wells. The excitement that reigned supreme last June has died out. So thorough was the death, that excepting three or four new wells on the State farm, that no new rigs have been put up or any attempt made to bring the greasy stuff to the surface. To use the words of an operator "the North Warren territory is played out." Some of the old wells are still pumping in small quantities. The "strikes" in the Bradford district have caused a rush to that locality and Warren like many other streaky and uncertain districts has for the time been abandoned.

OLEAN LECTURE COURSE.

The opening Lecture of the course will be delivered by

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

Blake's Opera House, Olean,

ON

FRIDAY EVEN'G, NOV. 16.

A SPECIAL TRAIN

will be run from Smethport, returning after the lecture.

Time Table and Fares.

LEAVE	
Smethport at	6:10 p.m
Farmers Valley at	6:21 p.m
Frisbees at	6:30 p.m
Eldred at	6:40 p.m
Duke Center at	7:00 p.m
Port Allegany at	7:31 p.m
Westonia at	7:50 p.m
Arriving at Olean	7:50 p.m

Round trip tickets, including admission to the lecture and a reserved seat, from Smethport, Farmers Valley and Frisbee $2.00
From Larrabee, Eldred and State Line 1.25
From Portville 1.00
From Westons .50

Returning at the close of the lecture.

Tickets and reserved seats will be on sale at the Post Office at Smethport, and with the conductor on the train.

The Tarport Depot Burglar Arrested.

Elsewhere in this issue we give the particulars of the burglarising of the Erie depot at Tarport, or Kendall Creek, as the station is now called, in which the express safe was blown open with powder, and about $1,800 in money and $900 or $800 in other valuables taken. No clue to the robbers was obtained until Wednesday evening when one of the party was arrested here. The particulars are—About six o'clock in the evening "Happy Day" Ed. Austin met an old gentleman near the Moore House, who requested him to call at a house in town the next morning, for two or three passengers who wished to leave for New York on train 8 of the Erie. Agreeing to do so, he turned around and encountered a well dressed young man, who called Ed. by his popular name and asked if the parties had purchased their tickets yet; adding that he presumed they had not and saying that he had four New York tickets he wished to sell. He offered them to Ed. for $5 each, the regular price at this station being $10 35. Ed. was suspicious and declined to buy of a stranger in the dark. The chap offered to let him take a couple of them and satisfy himself they were genuine. He did so and found they were, and were apparently issued at Tarport, on election day, three days after the express robbery. A few minutes later he met Mr. M. L. Lee, the Erie agent at this place, and showed him the tickets. Mr. Lee at once knew they were stolen, and with officer King went with Austin to the hotel where the man was found and arrested. He gave his name as C. A. Knapp, and was recognized as having been around here for nearly two years, ostensibly selling extracts and essences. For some weeks past he has been employed at Tarport as a night watchman at the Erie depot. Detective Matteson arrived from Dunkirk on Thursday morning and assisted by officer King escorted him to Little Valley. Knapp told a number of stories concerning himself and the manner he acquired the tickets, all so transparent and evidently false as to leave no doubt that he was concerned in the robbery. It is said that he has a wife and child living at Waverly, N. Y., who visited him at the Olean House, last summer. While Knapp was under arrest he was visited at the lockup by two or three strangers, who have been in town for two or three weeks, ostensibly selling a patent right, whose deep interest in his welfare subjected them to suspicion as possibly being connected with him, and they have since been under pretty close surveillance by the citizens.—*Olean Record.*

The Boundary Survey.

In June last the engineer corps selected by the joint commission of Pennsylvania and New York to survey the boundary line between these two states began their labors at the stone set up on an island in the Delaware as the northeast corner of Pennsylvania and the southwest corner of New York by Rittenhouse and De Witt in 1788. They have surveyed the route to the 119th mile post, within three miles of the Allegheny county line, where a post has been set and the work suspended for the season. The engineers reached at this spot the beginning of the high mountain ridge which is the water-shed of the Susquehanna on this side and of the Genesee on the other. While the distance surveyed is about half of the whole route, the labor in the remaining distance will be greater and more difficult in accomplishing, owing to the intervening high mountain chains, large streams and rough country,

THE OLD SURVEY.

The new survey has thus far varied but little from the old boundary line, and most of the old mile stones have been found. Those discovered in the early part of the work were more carefully set and protected better than the ones found latterly. In locating these old landmarks the engineers received great aid from people living along the line, which, together with the fine weather they have had ever since the work commenced, has enabled them to make such rapid progress. The slight variation the new survey makes from the old shows that most remarkable skill was possessed by the original surveyors, who ninety years ago, had few of the fine scientific aids in their work that the engineer of to-day uses in his work. Since the party left Waverly, or thereabout, they have used the compass but little, using signals from one to another from the summits of the mountains.

DIVIDED VILLAGES.

The most striking among the changes made by the new line is the dividing of a large part of the village of Waverly, placing a considerable number of the residents in an entirely different state and county from those they have always been supposed to dwell in; the locating of Lawrenceville, Tioga Co., Pa., in the county of Chemung, New York, and the transferring of Ceres, New York, to the state of Pennsylvania. The new boundary has been accepted by the local authorities of Waverly, and has been carried on with great economy in expenditure, the preliminary appropriation not having been exhausted. The work will be resumed early in the spring.—*Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin.*

—It is reported that oil has been found at Canisteo, N. Y., at the depth of nine hundred feet, and that there is about two hundred feet of oil in the hole.

Death of Mrs. Warren Cowles.

The following extract from a private letter to the editor from Rev. C. Cornforth, will explain itself, and will be read with interest by many of our readers. The letter was unaccountably delayed or would have been published before:

I have just read a letter from Master W. H. Cowles, son of Warren Cowles Esq., formerly of Smethport, but now recently of Dacota Territory, where he died six years ago. For several years past Mrs. Cowles has resided in Washington, D. C. The letter referred to is dated Oct. 9, 1877, at Washington and reads as follows:

DEAR MR. CORNFORTH: Mother died here very suddenly of apoplexy Sunday morning at about 5 o'clock. She had been in very good health and was paying a visit to one of her friends, and was on the point of leaving when she was seized by apoplexy and died the next morning. She was buried yesterday afternoon. I was not here at the time being at West Point, but came on immediately and got here this morning.

W. H COWLES."

Mrs. Cowles and her daughter, Helen, paid us a visit this fall, leaving about three weeks since. Mrs. Cowles wanted very much to visit Smethport but felt as though she could not afford to do so. She spoke in particular of her desire to visit Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Milliken. Helen has developed into a fine appearing young lady and "Hayden" is his second year at West Point.

Knapp's Creek Items.

PRENTISS VALE NOV. 13, 1877.

I have reliable information to-day from the Rixford well that it is tubed, flowed, and the oil running into the tank, and the prospect is that it will be a good well. One acre of land sold yesterday by Ezekiel Cummings near the well for $150. The Gridley well also is said to be a good one and thought to be about a ten barrel well.

Sherman & Russel, have agreed to put down a test well on lands owned by G. T. & M. A. Dennis; to be completed within 60 days. The Bradford Oil Co., are commencing a rig on the farm owned by Mr. B. J. Spiller, of Eldred. Situated one mile south-west of Prentiss Vale.

Mr. Samuel Baldwin, of Duke Center, has sold during the week past, I am informed, 18 acres for $137 per acre, to eleven different parties. My latest information this afternoon from the Benton well is that they were in the third sand 10 feet and no oil.

We now have two Stage routes established on the creek. Mr. Wm. Howell, of Eldreh, is the proprietor, and runs a two-horse conveyance from Eldred to Bradford and back on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and on Tuesday and Saturday to Prentiss Vale back. Asson as returns are had from Washington he expects to carry the mail through to Duke Center. Mr. D. M. Fuller is running a team regularly from Duke Center to Eldred and back each day, Sundays excepted. DELTA.

Wilcox Items.

Election is over.

The Republicans of Elk have elected the whole County Ticket, and are happy.

The Democratic ring of this County have gone up Salt River, led by "Moustache", of the *Democrat*; Powell & Kime followed in the rear, and "Gyster" was the cause of it.

Twenty-five cents apiece to the children could not save you, Bob. Jones Township started the boat and Ridgway had to tumble in and follow.

We venture the following epitaph:

DIED A POLITICAL DEATH,

caused by the enlargement of the Oyster Vote, R. V. Kime and others, November 6, 1877.

Oil well No. 1, of Schultz City or better known as Fountain Well, has ceased to spout; probably waiting for oil.

Well No. 2 continues to illuminate the country around for five miles, more or less.

Well No. 3 is resting with lots of oil in the hole. Waiting for Mr. Robarts, the torpedo to come and try his luck on her, then look out for oil and mud.

It is rumored that Col. Wilcox will visit this place sometime this winter if the sleighing is good.

The Wilcox Dramatic Association is about to revive again.

We notice in the MINER that old McKean county has given her old time Republican majority. "Well done thou good and faithful servant." ITEM.

"A great newspaper in every sense of the phrase" is the judgment of journalists and the people upon the Philadelphia WEEKLY TIMES. Not yet a year old, the weekly paper has achieved a success in circulation as well as in influence that is without a parallel. It embraces eight pages or fifty-six columns, full to overflowing with readable matter gleaned from every part of the wide fields of Politics, Literature, Science and Art. The editorial page abounds in crisp comments on the news of the day, embodying careful and independent judgment fearlessly expressed. The departments relating to Home and Society and the Farm and Garden make it welcome at every fireside, and offer from week to week temptations that are irrepressible to the schoolmarm of an editor. Fiction, poetry and tales of travel and adventure find a place in every number. But the great distinctive feature of the Philadelphia WEEKLY TIMES is its current series of chapters on the unwritten history of the war. Every one of these is from the pen of a prominent actor in the late conflict between the States, and describes some phase of the war that came within his own personal observation. No newspaper ever before presented such an array of contributors as appear in this department. Among them are such men as Hon. Carl Schurz, Hon. A. Curtin, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. J. Hooker, Gen. James Longstreet, Hon. J. W. Forney, Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, Hon. J. H. Reagan, Hon. Simon Cameron, Gen. Richard Taylor, Gen. J. C. Fremont, and such women as Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Mrs. E. E. Briggs ("Olivia"), and Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont. At this season when people are selecting their newspapers for the next year, no one should fail to send for and examine a specimen copy of this truly remarkable journal.

Terms per annum—postage free: One copy, $2. Five copies, $8. Ten copies $15. Twenty copies, $25. An extra copy will be sent free to any person sending $25 for a Club of ten, or $25 for a Club of twenty.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of Johnit C. Backus, Esq., for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together, with the Executors of the said Executrix make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. K. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR,

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

Only Three of Us.

EDITOR MINER.—Election is over, and now let us count the votes. Did you ever hear of Ludlow? No doubt you have. It is a Republican stronghold. Kane has heretofore been our polling place, and we turned out to a man; but lately we were annexed to Hamilton township. And then the Hamiltonians said: "Our days are numbered, Ludlow votes solid, and if Kane could not hold her own against them, with 90 voters, what can we do with 26—against the mighty hordes of republicans of Ludlow?"

Election day came, and with it the promise of a vast number of teams to carry the voters to the polls. Not a team turned out, and of the vast army of republicans from Ludlow *only three of us!* reached the haven of freedom—and we came on foot. What excuse the balance of the voters can give for their tardiness is a question to be answered at the great day; but when the jewels of the republican party are made up let one of us be Assessor, one Collector—and let me be Treasurer!

ONE OF THE THREE.

Ludlow, Nov. 7, 1877.

To My Friends.

On account of sickness I shall not visit the City as early as usual this fall, and have secured an illustrated book and prices of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware, and will be pleased to receive your orders and purchase for you when I go. Call and see styles and prices, and leave your orders for that Christmas Gift.

M. L. ARMSTRONG.

Important and True.

J. P. Wendel has determined to resume. He is prepared to supply his customers with Fresh Meat every day. Beef, Pork, Sausages, Oysters, and other lines of meats constantly on hand and will be sold as cheap as the market will allow.—John spares no pains to give the people of this community the benefit of a first class Grocery House and Market, and deserves the liberal patronage he receives. If you want a nice steak or a can of oysters give him a call.

Married.

BURDICK—MOSHER.—In Weedsport, N. Y., by Rev. Wm. Reddy, D.D., Oct. 16, 1877, Mr. C. R. BURDICK, of Norwich, McKean Co., Pa., and Mrs. F. A. MOSHER, of Weedsport, N. Y.

The Fact

Is so well established that the Samaritan's Gift is a positive cure, doing away with Balsam Copabia and disgusting drugs, and other dangerous medicines, that the public have entire confidence in it. The vexations attending a case when the quack is visited are known to many as the following will explain:

DESMOND & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia:—I appeal to you, and if there is any earthly relief for me I wish you would do something for me. About eight months ago I got into trouble, I took capsuls, went to doctors, and it has cost me one hundred dollars—first for this medicine, and then for that—without any benefit. A few days ago a friend told me of the Samaritan's Gift; he said it would certainly cure me. This is why I address you for advice.

Samaritan's Gift does away with all such trouble and expense. A package which costs only $2 will effect a cure in from two to four days without any trouble, than merely following plain directions. A word to old cases: stop doctoring for three days then use a package of Gift, and our word for it in a few days you will wonder why you did not get that medicine first. 50-1y

DAVID STERRETT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SMTEHPORT, PA.

E. C. BROWN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Smethport, Pa.

OFFICE AND ROOMS OVER THE POST OFFICE,

Where he can be found at any time day or night, except when attending professional calls.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the account of Ross Mead, one of the Assignees of Elijah F. Johnson, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county in the state of Pennsylvania, by leave of the Court, and the same will be allowed by the said Court on the third Monday of December next, unless sufficient cause be then shown, why the said account should not be allowed.

C. K. SARTWELL Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Smethport, Oct. 30, 1877. 1-4p

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of McKean County, I will expose to public sale on

SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1877

at 2 o'clock p.m., at the late residence of T. E. Robbins, deceased, the following piece or parcel of real estate, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at post in north line No. 13, the southwest corner lot No. 14; thence north by W line No. 14, 50 perches west 116 and 3-10 perches south 50 perches to north line No. 13, 115 and 3-10 perches to the beginning, containing 36 acres more or less, being lot No. 14, Keating lands in Warrant No. 2005.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on confirmation of Sale. B. F. ROBBINS,

1-4p Administrator.

MCKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD. Time table went into effect Monday, May 21st, 1877, at 11.10 o'clock a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrabee.....Leave	11.10 a.m	4.00 p.m
Frisbee.....	11.18	4.07 ....
Farmers Valley.....	11.28	4.19 ....
Smethport.....	11.45	4.36 ....
Crosby.....	12.02 †	4.53 †
Colegrove.....	12.07	4.57 ....
Hamlin.....	12.13	5.03 †
Wernwag.....	*	* ....
Clermont.....Arrive	12.50	5.35 ....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont.....Leave	1.20 p.m	5.50 p.m
Wernwag.....	*	*
Hamlin.....	1.55	6.25 † ....
Crosby.....	2.00 †	* ....
Smethport.....	2.20	7.05 ....
Farmers Valley.....	2.33	7.18 † ....
Frisbee.....	2.45	* ....
Larrabee.....Arrive	2.53	7.35 ....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent*

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday, May 20th, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

MAIL	EXPRESS	STATIONS. SOUTH.	STATIONS. NORTH.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
A.M.	p.m.			p.m.	a.m
7 10	5 30	Dep.....Buffalo.....Ar		7 45	8 23
7 35	6 11	.....Elma.....		7 09	7 46
7 50	6 26	.....Aurora.....		6 53	7 31
8 40	7 19	.....Arcade.....		5 57	6 43
8 58	7 36	.....Yorkshire.....		5 40	6 32
9 05	7 38	.....Machias.....		5 35	6 22
9 22	7 55	.....Franklinville.....		5 15	6 05
9 44	8 33	.....Hinsdale.....		4 54	5 43
10 10	8 52	.....Erie R.R. Junction.....		4 16	5 13
10 16	8 56	.....Olean.....		4 13	5 10
10 23	.....	.....Weston's.....		4 02	.....
10 31	.....	.....Portville.....		3 52	.....
10 40	.....	.....State Line.....		3 40	.....
10 53	.....	.....Eldred.....		3 28	.....
11 03	.....	.....LAMAR.....		3 17	.....
11 09	.....	.....Hartwell.....		3 10	.....
11 14	.....	.....Turtle Point.....		3 05	.....
11 26	.....	.....Port Allegany.....		2 50	.....
11 42	.....	.....Liberty.....		2 37	.....
11 50	.....	.....Keating.....		2 19	.....
12 15	.....	.....Shippen.....		1 55	.....
12 30	.....	Arr...Emporium...Dep		1 40	.....

Stage runs between Elma and Marilla, connecting with all trains.

Stage runs between Arcade and Springville, connecting with all trains.

For Bradford and the New Oil Territory,

direct connections are made at Olean with the Erie Railway.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Execution, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, at the Titusville House, in the Borough of Bradford, on Friday, Nov. 30th A. D. 1877, at 2 o'clock, p. m., all of the following described real estate, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Main and Webster Streets; thence south along Webster street 113 feet, more or less to a corner; thence west 33 feet, more or less, to a corner; thence north 33 feet, more or less, to a corner; thence east 4 feet, more or less to Main street; thence east along Main street 29 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 3,715 square feet, more or less, on which is erected a three story frame hotel, fronting 29 feet on Main Street, and extending back along Webster street 80 feet, and a lean-to on the back end 12x18 feet.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Thomas McGoldrick.

C. S. KING, She'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Nov. 9, 1877.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

		WESTWARD.	
NIAGARA EXPRESS	leaves	Renovo	4.45 p. m
"	"	Driftwood	5.58 p. m
"	"	Emporium	6.50 p. m
"	"	arr. at Kane	9.20 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	"	Renovo	11.00 a. m
"	"	Emporium	12.55 p. m
"	"	Kane	3.10 p. m
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.35 p. m
		EASTWARD.	
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6.00 a. m
"	"	Emporium	8.10 a. m
"	"	Driftwood	9.36 a. m
"	"	Renovo	10.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11.05 a. m
"	"	Kane	3.50 p. m
"	"	Emporium	6.10 p. m
"	"	Renovo	81.5 p. m
"	"	arr. at Philadelphia	7.00 a. m

Wm. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times"—"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Illustrated.

Notices of the Press.

The *Weekly* is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. The illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers.—Louisville *Courier Journal.*

Harper's Weekly should be in every family throughout the land, as a purer, more interesting, higher toned, better illustrated paper is not published in this or any other country.—*Commercial Bulletin*, Boston

The *Weekly* is the only illustrated paper of the day that in its essential characteristics is recognized as a national paper.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

TERMS:

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.....$4 00
$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR, will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, paid for by one remittance; or, Six Copies one one year, without extra copy, for $20 00.

Back numbers supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the *Weekly* commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

The Annual Volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, provided the freight does not exceed one dollar, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising twenty-one Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

Subscriptions received for Harper's Periodicals only.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

Illustrated.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is the organ of the fashionable world and the expounder of that world's law; it is the authority in all matters of manners, etiquette, costume, and social habits.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies of America.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year.....$4 00
$4 00 includes prepayment by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's *Magazine, Weekly*, and *Bazar*, to one address for one year, $10 00; or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly*, or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, paid for by one remittance; or, Six Copies one one year, without extra copy, for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the *Bazar* commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

The Annual Volumes of *Harper's Bazar*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, provided the freight does not exceed one dollar, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Ten Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

Subscriptions received for Harper's Periodicals only.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

ROOFING PAINT.

The Rocky Mountain Vermillion Paint (mixed ready for use) is the best in the world for Tin, Iron, Felt, Shingles or anything exposed to the weather.

Price—1 gallon & can, $1; two gals. in can $1.50
Three gallon cans in one case.....6.00
1 barrel, 24 gallons.....12.00
1 barrel, 44 gallons.....22.00

AMERICAN VERMILLION WORKS,
49 South Front St., Phila.

d-42-3 m.

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in

AND

ELGIN WATCHES.

Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

JOB PRINTING and Blank Printing a Specialty at the MINER office.

AT

J. P. WENDEL'S

LEADING

GROCERY & PROVISION

Of McKean County **HOUSE** Of McKean County

No. 82, Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA. No. 82,

Can be found the best and most complete assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

and all other Goods usually kept in a first-class GROCERY HOUSE.

Flour, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups, Molasses, Pork, Salt, Lard, Smoked Meats of all kinds.

FRESH OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

FRESH and DRIED FRUITS of all kinds. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE by the Wholesale and Retail.

We also keep a full assortment of

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

and all other fancy articles, GLOVES and MITTENS. Fine **TOBACCOS and CIGARS.**

We defy competition in prices of all our stock.

FALL STOCK

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. D. GALLUP'S.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Millinery & Fancy Goods, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GROCERIES, ETC.

STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

CELEBRATED ORGANS

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware,

SMETHPORT, PA.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Cups, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Bricks, Bed Cords, Bell Cords, Bed Pointers, Belts, Beach Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Bands, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Ball Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches,

Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Currycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Fellow Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder,

Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys,

Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops — Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

Also Agent for the Reliable Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

Call and See Late Improvements, etc., on this machine.

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY

WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

1st. A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR, with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

2d. A PLATFORM ROCKER OR CASTOR, with the long easy movement of the old style, without the projecting rockers to mar other furniture and the bases of rooms; being, in fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by

ALBERT BEST & CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

☞ If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, and is the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall returned to New York after an absence in Europe of six months. He returned as mysteriously as he had gone away, taking everybody by surprise.

An express and a freight train collided on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, near Ridgeway, Pa., and both engineers and a fireman were instantly killed; a brakeman was fatally injured and several passengers were hurt, but none seriously.

The governor of New York issued a proclamation, fixing Thursday, November 29, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving. In the proclamation he says: "The year now drawing to a close has been marked by many blessings calling for especial thankfulness. The seasons have been mild and fruitful. The harvests have been singularly bountiful. General good health has prevailed. We have been exempt from the scourge of war. In the face of severe trials the public peace and the supremacy of the law have been firmly maintained by the courage and good conduct of our citizens. I recommend, therefore, that the people of the State, laying aside their accustomed avocations, engage in appropriate religious services, and that in the happy family reunions and several enjoyments incident to the occasion, the poor and unfortunate be remembered with generous liberality."

One of the heaviest storms of the year swept over New York city and the surrounding country, doing considerable damage to dwellings and shipping.

An unusually heavy shock of earthquake was experienced in portions of New York State, New England and Canada. In some places a loud and long, rumbling noise was heard, followed by a severe jar. Buildings were shaken, moveable things were hurled about, windows were broken and much apprehension was caused.

At an election of the New York Liberal Club, over which Horace Greeley was at one time president, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson was elected president. This is the first instance in America of the election of a woman as president of a similar organization.

Weiser & Bender's lumber yard, near Philipsburg, Pa., was set on fire by an incendiary and over 2,000,000 feet of lumber were destroyed, causing a loss of $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $25,000.

At Mechanicsville, N. Y., Stephen May's wife left the house at night, with four of her children, aged nine, six, four and one and one-half years, threw them into a deep creek at the rear of the premises, and then jumped in herself. The eldest child gained the shore and gave an alarm, and the mother and one child were rescued, but the other two children were drowned.

Oakey Hall will resume the practice of law in New York.

Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer confined in the Charlestown (Mass.) prison, was frustrated in an attempt to escape.

Jarvis J. Cone's banking house at Geneseo, N. Y., has failed with liabilities reported at $130,000 and $90,000 in assets.

The Democrats were successful in New York electing their entire State ticket, but the legislature was claimed by both parties. In New York city the chief point of interest was the election for senator in the seventh senatorial district, which was considered Tammany Hall's stronghold. The candidate of Tammany was Augustus Schell, his opponent being John Morrissey, who was nominated by both Republicans and Anti-Tammany Democrats. Morrissey was elected by over 3,000 majority.

In the New Jersey election the Democrats were victorious, electing General McClellan and claiming a working majority in the legislature.

Governor Rice was re-elected in Massachusetts by an increased majority, and the legislature is overwhelmingly Republican. The Prohibition candidate polled an unusually large vote.

The Pennsylvania election resulted in a Democratic victory, according to early dispatches. The Greenback and Labor parties cast a heavy vote, which is said to have upset all the calculations of the regular parties.

By the election in Connecticut the Republicans increased the previous majority in the legislature, gaining several members.

The Keith paper mill at Turner's Falls, Mass., considered one of the finest mills of its kind in the world and employing 300 hands, was destroyed by fire. Loss, about $300,000, on which there is $265,000 insurance.

The vote for the Workingmen's and Greenback candidates in New York State was large along the Erie and Central railroads. In Chemung county they elected an assemblyman, and in Onondaga county they polled 1,500 votes.

George Williams and James Gallagher, two railroad strikers, were convicted in Trenton, N. J., of obstructing the passage of the United States mails during the recent railroad war, and were fined each $100 and costs.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the property, rights, franchises, etc., of the Erie Railroad Company has been granted by Judge Donohue, of the New York supreme court, and there is a prospect of the road's passing out of the receiver's hands and being sold.

The Republicans will have a small majority in the New York Legislature.

The Democratic majority in Pennsylvania is about 10,000.

One hundred of the most prominent representatives of American commerce, science, trade, and politics, almost every man present being a millionaire and some representing over $50,000,000, were present at a banquet in New York given to Mr. Junius S. Morgan, of London, an American who left Boston nearly twenty-five years ago to become the partner of George Peabody, the celebrated philanthropist. Among the company were the governors of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, ex-Governors Tilden and Morgan, of New York; August Belmont, Cyrus W. Field, the presidents of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads and others.

Western and Southern States.

United States Senator Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, died at Indianapolis, of paralysis, after a lingering illness. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823, and belonged to an old English family, his grandfather having come to this country about a century ago. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a hatter, in which position he remained four years. He then entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he became noted as a debater. At twenty-two he left college and began to study law in the office of the Hon. John S. Newman at Centreville, Ind. He was admitted to practice in 1847, and in 1852 was elected circuit judge as a Democrat. Mr. Morton resigned this position at the expiration of a year, and devoted himself exclusively to law practice until 1856, when he ran for governor on the Republican ticket, but was defeated. In 1860 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State. The governor, Hon. Henry Lane, was soon after elected United States Senator, and Mr. Morton succeeded to the gubernatorial chair. Upon the expiration of his term as governor he was re-elected to the office, and in 1867 he took his seat in the United States Senate. In 1870 President Grant tendered to Senator Morton the mission to England, which he declined to accept after mature consideration. In 1876 he was a prominent Republican candidate for the Presidential nomination.

Nathan F. Overton, white, and Noah Taylor, colored, were hanged at Washington, N. C., for the murder, two years ago, of William Grimes, a storekeeper, robbery being the motive of the crime.

A grand exhibition of American dairy produce will be held in Chicago on December 18, 19 and 20, under the management of the Northwestern Dairy Association and the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association. Prizes amounting to $2,000 will be given, and all dairymen are invited to compete.

At Wilton, Wis., Mrs. Van Voorhies, the parent of three children and about to become a mother again, had lived unhappily with her husband and been abandoned by him. One night soon after her desertion, flames were seen issuing from her dwelling and when the neighbors entered the house they found the bodies of the woman and her two youngest children lying in the bed, partially burned, while the corpse of the oldest boy, aged ten, was discovered behind a door, also charred by the fire. Evidence was found indicating that the woman had poisoned herself and children before setting fire to the house and that life was extinct before the flames reached them.

Convicts from the Jefferson City (Mo.) prison, at work in the mines at Mount Gerrat, set fire to the barracks in which they were confined, and during the panic a number jumped from the attic to the ground. About twenty of them were injured, some severely, and two bodies were found in the ruins.

Senator Morton's funeral took place in Indianapolis, and was largely attended. Many business houses were elaborately draped in mourning, and the room in which the casket rested, as well as the church at which the funeral exercises were held were profusely decorated with flowers. President Hayes and wife sending several floral tributes. At one o'clock the remains were brought into the church, followed by the pall-bearers, the committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and many prominent personages. The funeral exercises lasted nearly two hours, and then the remains were taken through the streets—which were lined with spectators—to the cemetery, where, after appropriate ceremonies by the Odd Fellows, to which order the deceased belonged, were deposited in a vault.

A special session of the legislature of Tennessee has been called for December 3, by the governor, for the purpose of considering the State finances.

Partial returns from Wisconsin indicate the election of the Republican candidate for governor by an increased majority.

At the November election in Maryland and Mississippi the Democrats were successful, while the Republicans scored victories in Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska.

At Quinsby, Mich., George Bruhn, who had lately been an inmate of the Kalamazoo insane asylum and was released on the supposition that he was cured, deliberately shot his brother Noah as the latter was bending over a stove, and then killed himself with the same medium of destruction.

Charles E. Gottschich, late deputy collector of the Norfolk (Va.) custom house, has been found guilty of embezzlement; and F. L. Dardick, ex-treasurer of South Carolina, was tried in Columbia on the charge of fraud while in office and found guilty by the jury.

Corydon Weed, who kept a savings institution at Bloomington, Ill., has failed with liabilities amounting to $1,400,000 and scarcely any assets. F. H. Phoenix, owner of a celebrated nursery in Bloomington, also failed for $150,000. His failure was consequent upon that of Weed.

Nine hundred cigar makers in New Orleans struck for an increase of wages.

From Washington.

During October the public debt was reduced $4,236,354, and for the four months of the current fiscal year, beginning July 1, the reduction is $19,507,522, an increase in the reduction of the debt during the corresponding four months of last year of $2,250,000.

The President ordered the flags on all public buildings to be placed at half mast out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Morton.

The sum of $25,763,000 has been appropriated by the House committee on appropriations for the army.

The vacancy caused in the United States Senate by the death of Senator Morton, of Indiana, has been filled by the appointment, by Governor Williams, of Daniel W. Voorhies to fill the unexpired term.

The secretary of the navy, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, making inquiry in relation to the hours of labor at navy yards, stated that the workmen were informed that they would not be required to work more than eight hours a day if they desired, but any who preferred to work ten hours could do so and would be paid according to the rates fixed per hour.

The President nominated Henry S. Sanford to be minister to Belgium.

A band of Ponca Indians arrived at Washington to press their claims for damages consequent upon their hasty removal from Dakota to the Indian Territory.

Foreign News.

Field Marshal Wrangel, a distinguished Prussian general, died in Berlin, aged ninety-three years. He was known as the "Grandfather of the army," and had been a soldier over eighty years.

The capture of Dubnik by the Russians was attended by a loss on their side of 3,000 men, including every brigade and regimental commander.

Discouraging reports are received of the condition and prospects of the republic of Liberia in Africa.

The Turks have evacuated the stronghold of Erzeoum in Asia Minor, and it has been occupied by the Russians.

The French Republicans gained 111 members of the French Councils General during the late elections.

A grand banquet was given to General Grant in Paris by the Americans residing there.

The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies convened at Versailles.

The report of the Russian victory in Asia Minor is confirmed. Mukhtar Pasha's army was defeated after a nine hours' battle and fled in disorder.

CONGRESS---EXTRA SESSION.

Senate.

Mr. McDonald announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Morton, and moved that a committee of six Senators be appointed to attend the funeral at Indianapolis, which was agreed to. Messrs. McDonald, Davis, Barnside, Bayard, Cameron and Booth were appointed such committee.

A communication asking the appropriation of $681,630 07 for a deficiency in the post-office appropriation was received from the postmaster-general and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the education of the people, and for the encouragement and support of colleges for the advancement of agriculture and mechanic arts.

The House bill for the free coinage of the silver dollar was read by title and referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Chaffee introduced a resolution asserting that the Union Pacific railroad and its branches were not operated in accordance with the acts of Congress under which they were authorized, and asking the President what, if any, legal impediments exist to prevent him from asserting the laws in accordance with the obligations assumed by the company.

House of Representatives.

Upon motion of Mr. Hanna, of Indiana, the following committee was appointed to represent the House at obsequies of Senator Morton: Messrs. Hanna Cobb, Wilson, Burchard, Davidson, Banks and Townsend.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Phillips to create postal savings banks; by Mr. Scales, for the transfer of the office of Indian affairs from the interior to the war department; by Mr. Bagbear, for the repeal of all bankrupt laws, and for the national education of women providing for the establishment of a national university for women in Washington; by Messrs. Knapp and Lathrop, for the coinage of the silver dollar.

The Speaker next announced the first thing in order to be the motion made on the previous Monday by Mr. Bland, of Missouri, to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character. Mr. Kelley objected to any debate, and the speaker stated that proposed amendments were out of order, whereupon the House proceeded to vote on the bill with the following result: yeas, 163; nays, 34. The bill having passed the House, next goes to the Senate. It is known as the "Bland Silver Bill," and the following is its text: "That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains Troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1837, on which there shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act; which coins together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for the debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract, and any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coinage mint or assay office to be coined into such dollars for his benefit, upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under existing law. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Mr. Willetts, introduced a bill granting a pension to the family of the late General Custer.

Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to limit the presidential term for six years.

The bill to repeal the third clause of the Resumption act was taken up and debated. Various amendments were offered.

Mr. Gaulsen advocated the repeal of the Resumption act, and Mr. Cox, of Ohio, advocated his amendment, which provides that after Jan. 1, 1877, the secretary of the treasury shall redeem greenbacks as presented at 97 cents in coin; after July 1, 1878, at 97½ cents; after Jan. 1, 1879, at 98 cents; after July 1, 1879, 98½ cents; after Jan. 1, 1880, 99 cents; after July 1, 1880, 99½ cents, and after Jan 1, 1881, at par, and that all in excess of $300,000,000 shall be canceled as redeemed, together with the fractional currency as it shall be redeemed; but that redeemed greenbacks, after the whole amount shall have been reduced to $300,000,000, shall be registered under the ordinary appropriations of Congress; and to enable the secretary to thus redeem he may use any surplus funds in the treasury, or sell at not less than par in coin, bonds authorized by the refunding act. Mr. Biddle, of Tennessee, advocated repeal, while Mr. Price, of Iowa, made a speech in favor of maintaining inviolate the pledges of the country.

The House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill, which was discussed generally and then taken up by sections. Mr. Schleicher offered an amendment to strike out the prohibition to permit the army beyond its present strength. Mr. Blackburn moved to reduce to 15,000.

Consumption a Disease of In-Door Life.

Statistics show that the percentage of deaths by consumption in each State bears an exact proportion to the greater or smaller number of inhabitants who follow in-door occupation, and is highest in factory districts of New England and the crowded cities of our central States. In Great Britain the rate increases with the latitude, and attains its maximum height in Glasgow, where, as Sir Charles Brodie remarks, windows are opened only one for every two in Birmingham, and every three and a half in London; but going farther north the percentage suddenly sinks from twenty-three to eleven, and even six, if we cross the fifty-seventh parallel, which marks the boundary between the manufacturing counties of Central Scotland and the pastoral regions of the north.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Swindling the Indians.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says: The investigation now in progress into the management of Indian affairs is said to have disclosed a new method invented by beef contractors to swindle the Indians. Three years ago Professor Marsh reported that the Indians at Red Cloud were being cheated in the weights of their meat; the contractors and inspectors simply guessing at the weights of cattle by looking at them instead of driving them upon the scales. Since the investigation which followed Profes or Marsh's accusations, a system of weighing has been adopted at all Indian agencies, and it is said to be fair enough, but for the fact that the inspectors at one or two points have allowed themselves to be hoodwinked by the contractor. A large corral, it is reported, was surrounded by high board fences. In the centre of one side of this, the scales were placed, the beam extending outside, where the inspector stood and made a record of the weights. A little box was built upon the scales large enough to hold twelve steers. It has been discovered, so it is reported, that the contractors, by driving the same cattle twice on the scales, have secured certificates for the delivery of a much larger amount of beef than was actually furnished. It is reported to have been discovered that the excess of beef paid for over that actually delivered has been millions of pounds.

Forestalling Disease.

Whenever see that death is so often the penalty paid for a fatuous disregard of the symptoms of approaching disease, should we not be warned against the folly of neglecting defensive measures when called for in our own case? Assuredly we should, and upon the first manifestation of ill health or decay of physical vigor, seek the aid of medicine. The fortifying influence on the system of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters entitle that medicine of many virtues to the highest consideration as a preventive, and it cannot be too strongly recommended as a means of arresting the progress of malarious fever, dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, kidney and bladder troubles, gout, rheumatism, and other disorders which in their incipency are far more easily overcome than in their maturity—albeit, the great alterative has repeatedly demonstrated its power to vanquish them in their worst phases.

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Gleason's Monthly Companion to $1 a year, single copies ten cents. All postage free.

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New York, Boston, and Chicago

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"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great internal medicine, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price, $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, druggists, Washington, D. C.

True Economy.

It has been found that the only true economy is that which stops the little leaks and saves in trifles. For instance, one saves in milk, butter, eggs and flour by the use of Dooley's Yeast Powder, which is made from the purest cream-tartar, derived from grape acid. Good housewives have proved this by experience.

The elegant company from Duff's Broadway Theater, New York city, are playing to a succession of crowded houses in New York State and Canada. In the hands of this talented organization the play of Pink Dominoes has made a decided hit, and is spoken of as a masterly performance.

Mrs. General Sherman,

wife of the general of the United States army, says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, druggists, Washington, D. C.

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Native	09¾@	11¾
Texas and Cherokee	08¾@	09
Milch Cows	40 00@	70 00
Hogs—Live	06¾@	06¾
Dressed	07¾@	07¾
Sheep	04¾@	05¾
Lambs	06¾@	08
Cotton—Middling	11¾@	11¾
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	6 35@	6 90
Shade—Good to Choice	6 70@	6 40
Buckwheat, per cwt	2 25@	2 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 36@	1 41
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 31@	1 36
Rye—State	74@	80
Barley—State	75@	82
Barley Malt	80@	90
Buckwheat	80@	85
Oats—Mixed Western	31@	32
Corn—Mixed Western	37½@	38¼
Hay, per cwt	80@	70
Straw, per cwt	60@	65
Hops	16@20	11@ 15
Pork—Mess	14 00@	14 50
Lard—City Steam	08@	08¾
Pine—Mackerel, No. 1, new	20 00@	22 00
" No. 2, new	14 00@	15 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 75@	5 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	19@	22
Petroleum—Crude	06@06¾	Refined 14¾
Wool—California Fleece	30@	36
Canal "	39@	40
Australian "	42@	46
State XX	41@	44
Butter—State	28@	30
Western—Choice	26@	27
Western—Good to Prime	20@	25
Western—Firkins	12@	16
Cheese—State Factory	13@	16
State Skimmed	10@	11
Western	08@	10¾
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	31@	32

BUFFALO.

Flour	7 75@	8 75
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	1 22@	1 23
Corn—Mixed	39¾@	41
Oats	29@	29
Rye	36@	36
Barley	21@	22
Barley Malt	1 00@	1 15

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	06@	06¾
Sheep	06@	06¾
Hogs—Dressed	06@	06¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	7 12@	7 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 39@	1 43
Rye	62@	67
Corn—Yellow	40@	41
Mixed	39@	41
Oats—Mixed	24@	25
Petroleum—Crude	06¾@06¾	Refined 14
Wool—Colorado	29@	30
Texas	24@	33
California	27@	32

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle	05@	06¾
Sheep	05¾@	07½
Hogs	06@	06
Flour—Wisconsin and Minnesota	7 00@	8 00
Corn—Mixed	40@	40¾
Oats	32@	36
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	40@	42
California Fall	31@	37

MISCELLANEOUS MARKS.

Beef Cattle	03½@	07½
Sheep	05@	06¾
Lambs	07@	10
Hogs	07¾@	08

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	5 00@	6 00
Sheep	7 00@	7 75
Lambs	7 00@	9 00

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A STEEL Thorn Hedge. No other Fencing so cheap or put up so quickly. Never rusts, stains, decays, shrinks, nor warps. Unaffected by fire, wind, or flood. A complete barrier to the most unruly stock. Impassable by man or beast. TWO THOUSAND TONS SOLD AND PUT UP DURING THE LAST YEAR. For sale at the leading hardware stores, with Stretchers and Tools. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.

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BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

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DEBILITY,

OR,

A Low State of the System.

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